



Presents

CEV TALK ON BASIC ROBOTICS



By:-Nikunj G Katkoria

What is Robotics?

- **Robotics** is the branch of technology that deals with the design, construction, operation, and application of robots, as well as computer systems for their control, sensory feedback, and information processing.

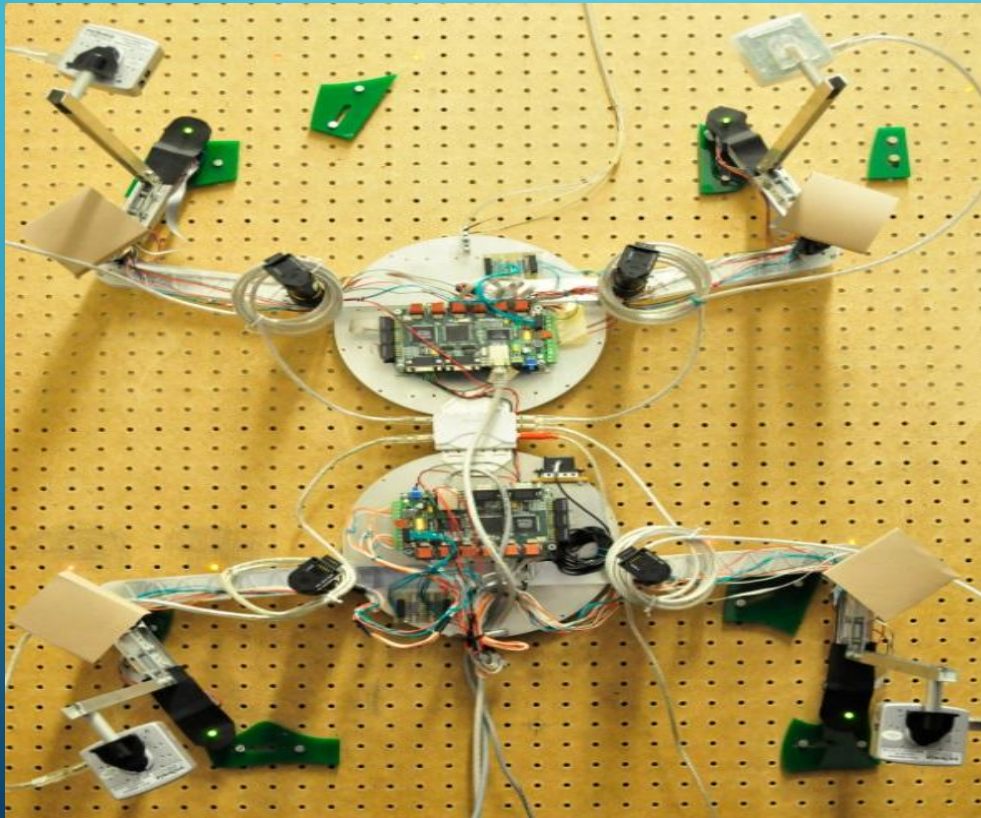


What is a Robot?

- A Robot is an artificial agent, usually an electro-mechanical machine that is guided by an electronic circuitary



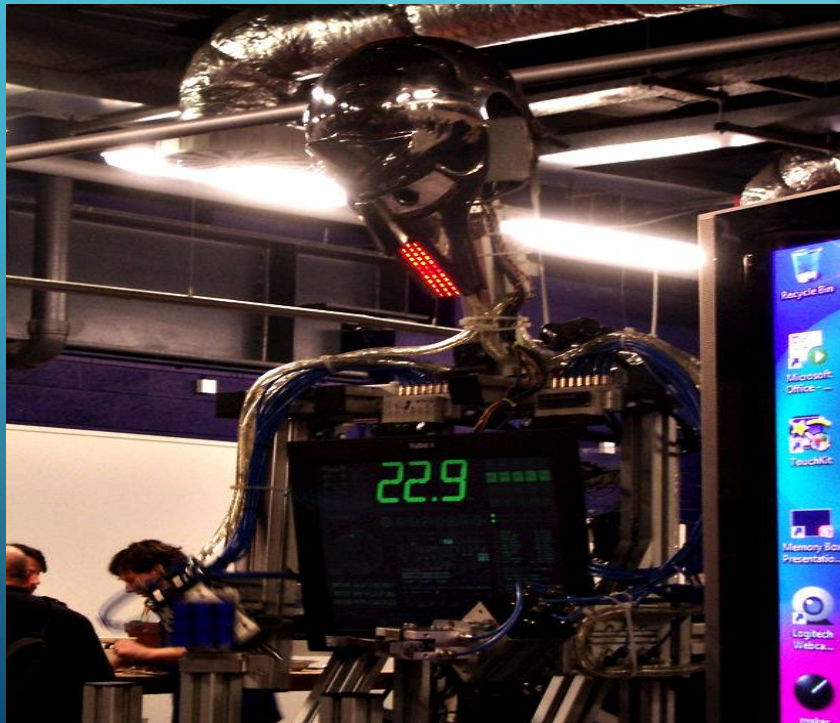
Different types of robots



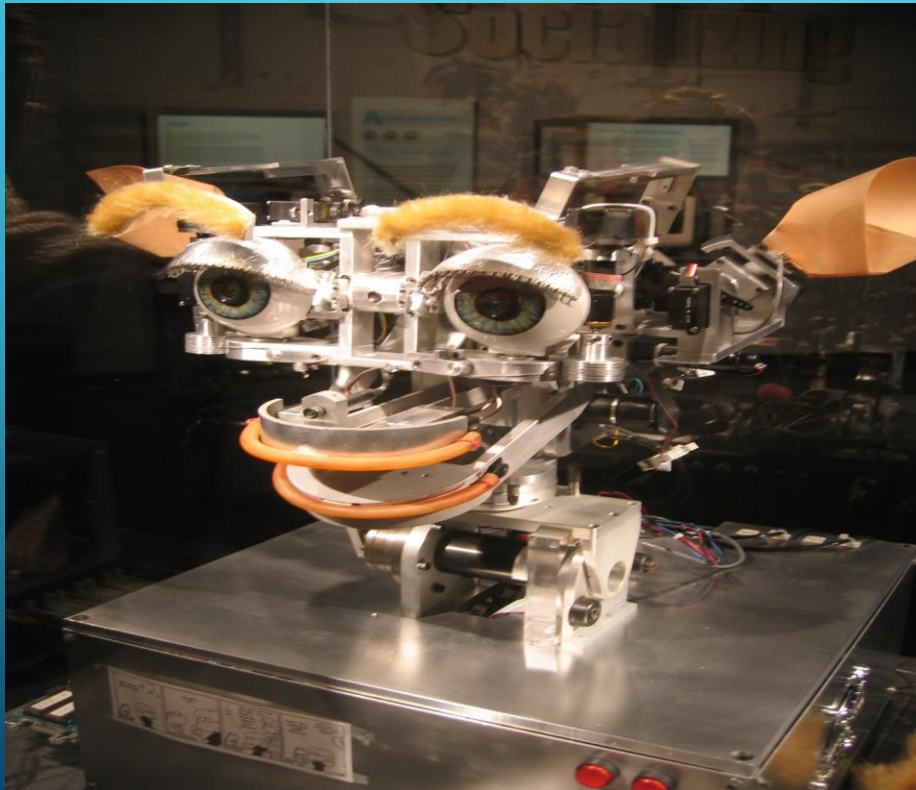
Different types of robots

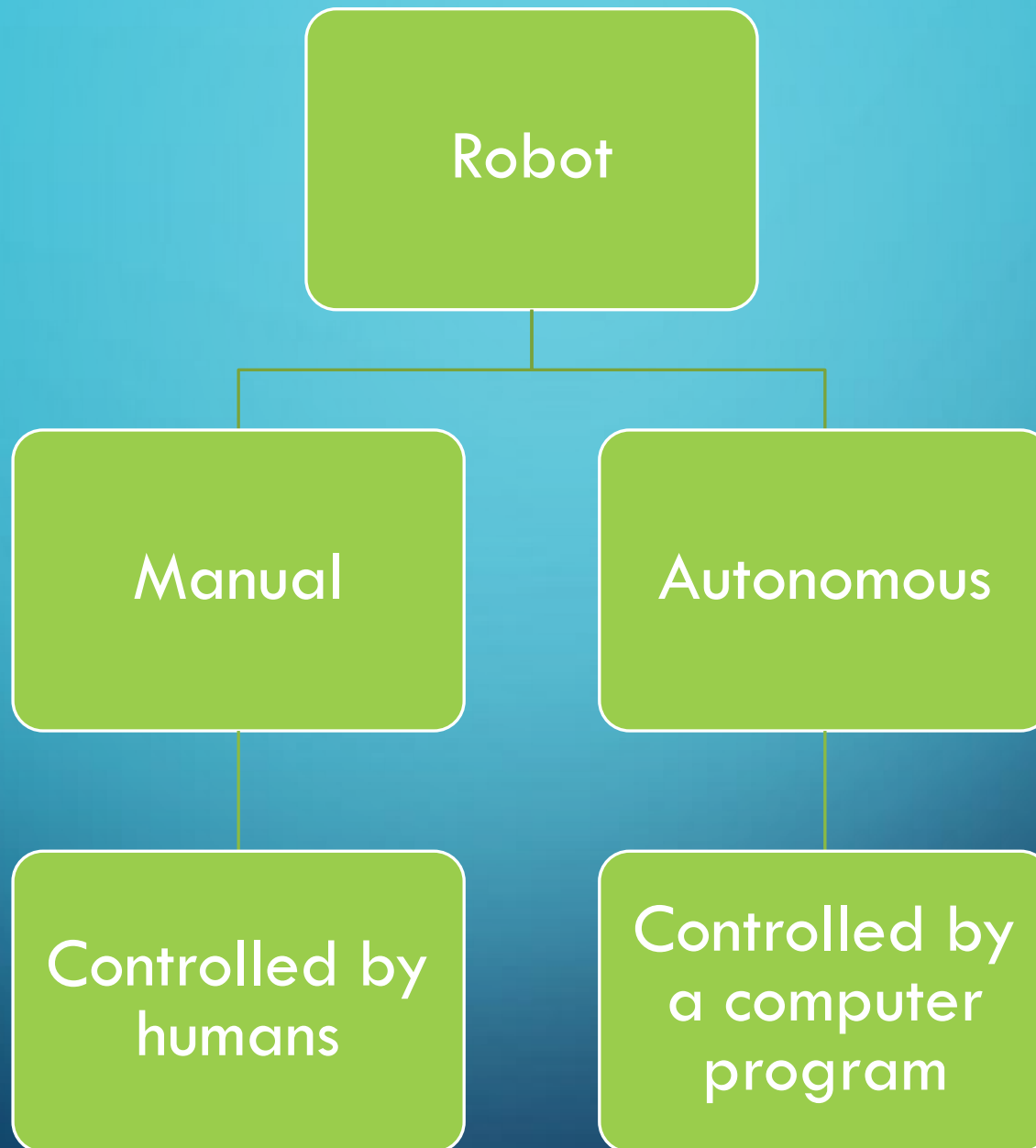


Different types of robots



Different types of robots







An autonomous programmed robot playing table tennis



Basic parts of a manual robot

- A movable body(Wheels, Legs)
- Chassis
- An actuator(Motors, hydraulics, pneumatics)
- A power system(Batteries)
- An electrical circuit(Wires, printed circuit boards, remote controller)



A movable body

- For robots to move, it should have a movable body which makes it move place to place.
- Robots may have wheels or limbs connected by mechanical joints or other types of movable segments

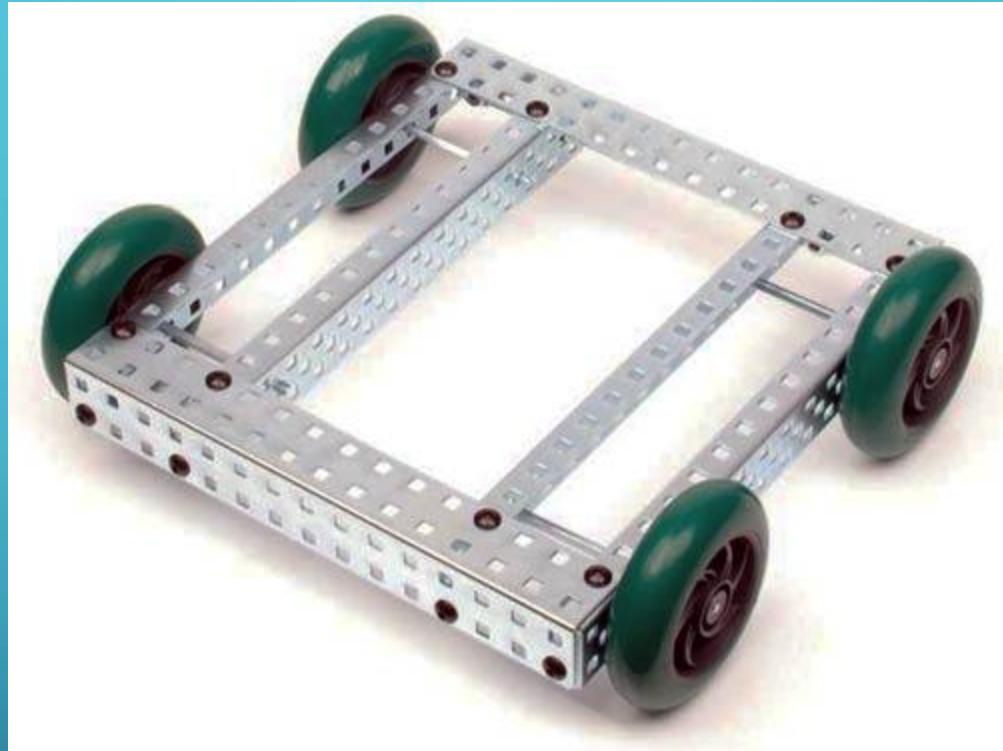


Chassis

- Chassis is the framework of a robot on which all the systems is mount
- Chassis gives support to all the robot components



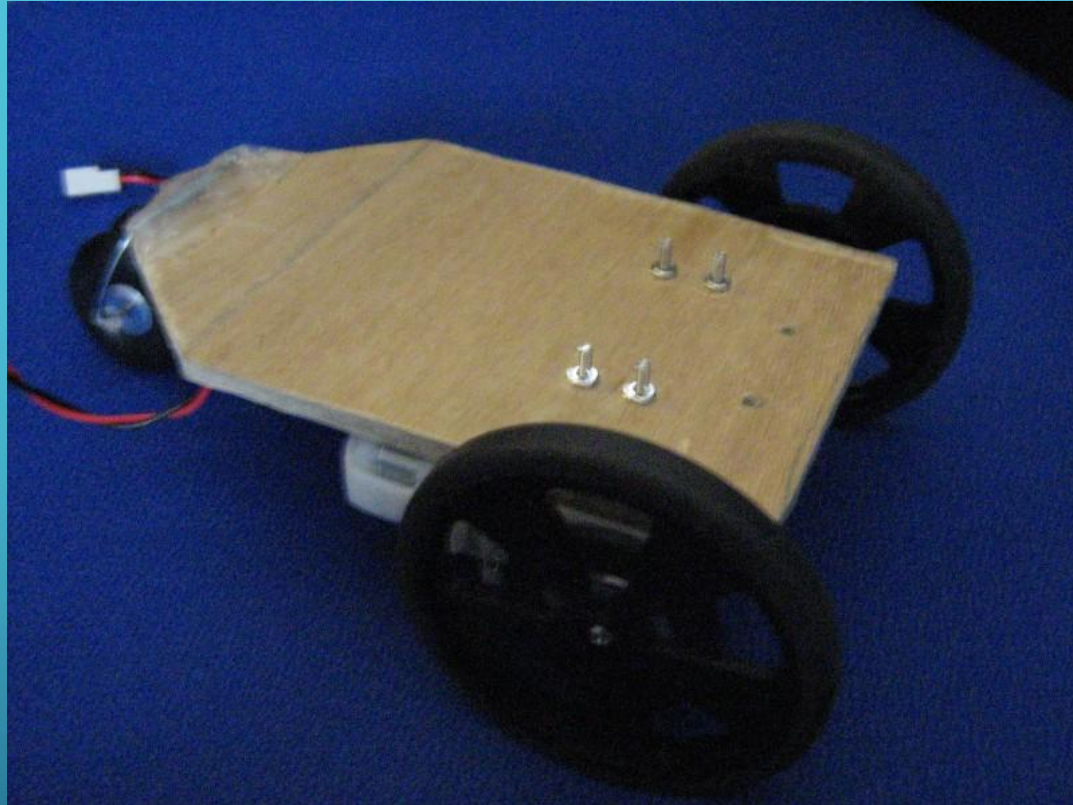
Chassis



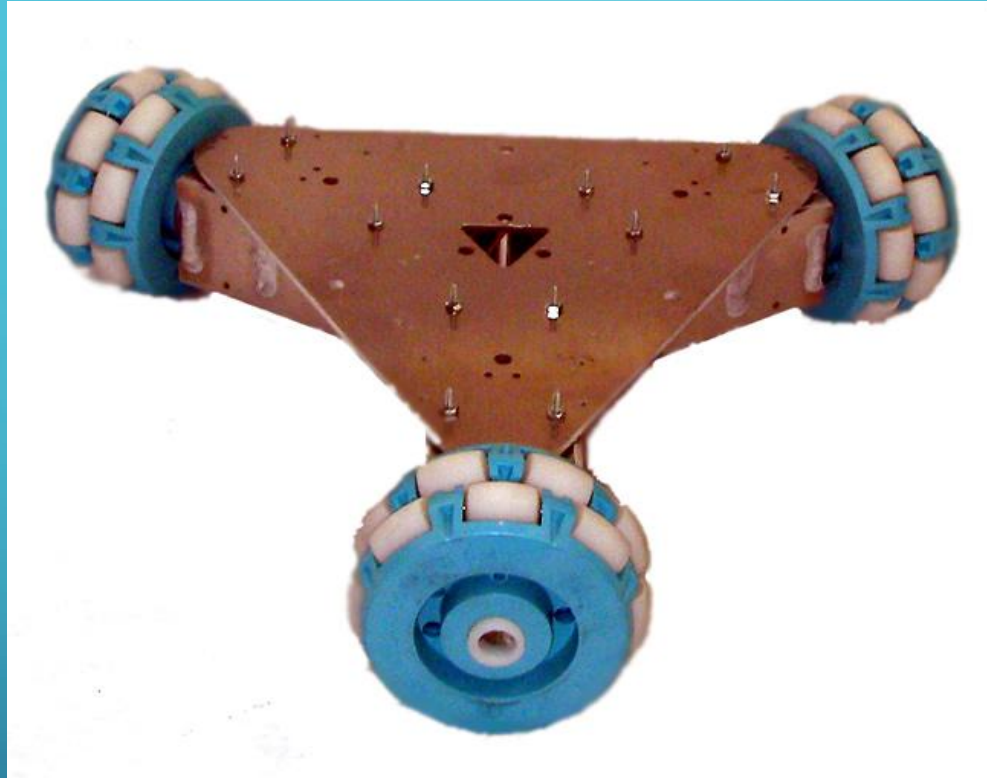
Chassis



Chassis



Chassis



Wheels



Factors for selection of wheels

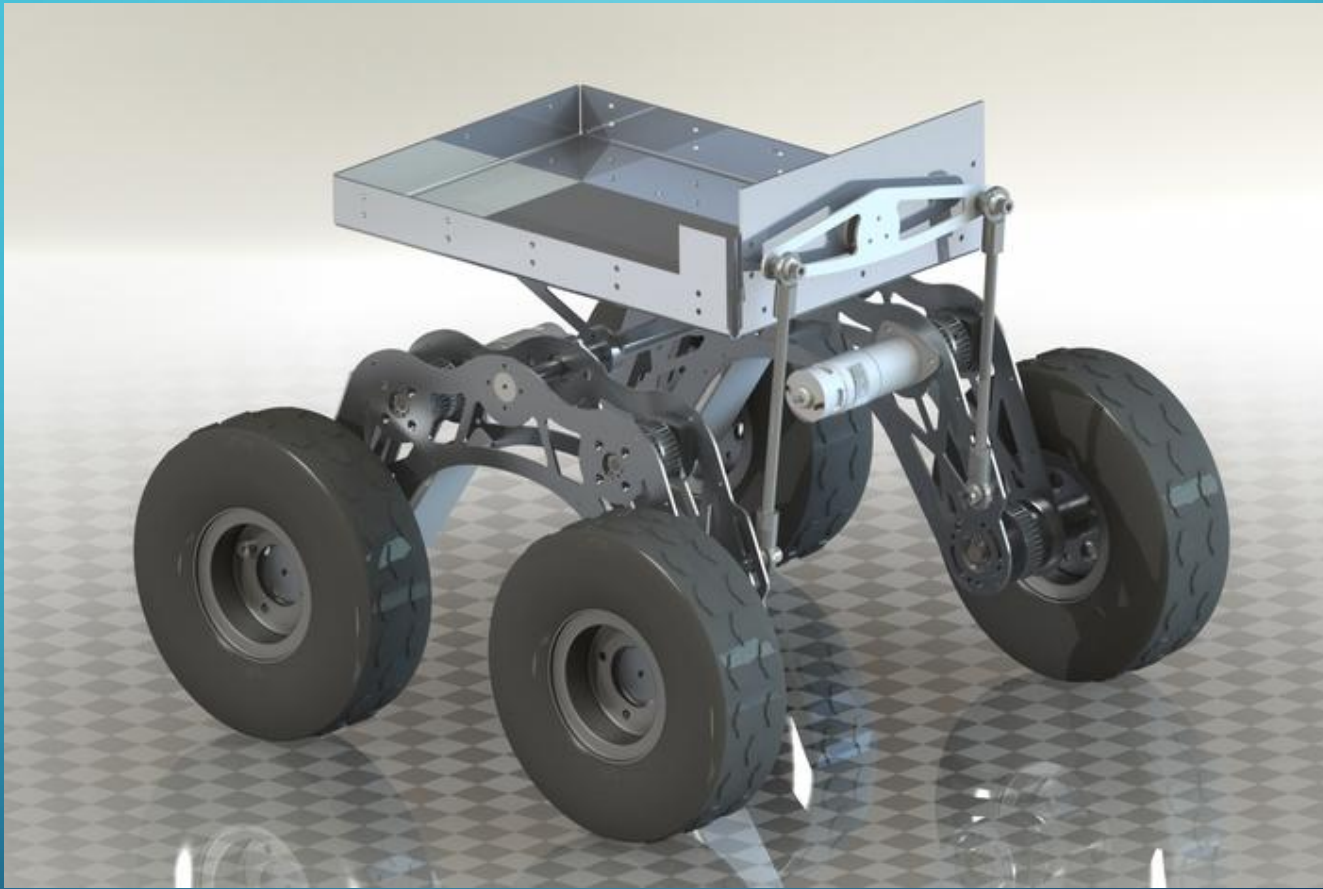
- Diameter-Speed and torque analysis
- Grip-Avoid slipping in sand, smooth surfaces, etc.
- Ground Clearance
- Material-Weight of robot and self weight



Ground Clearance



Types of wheels



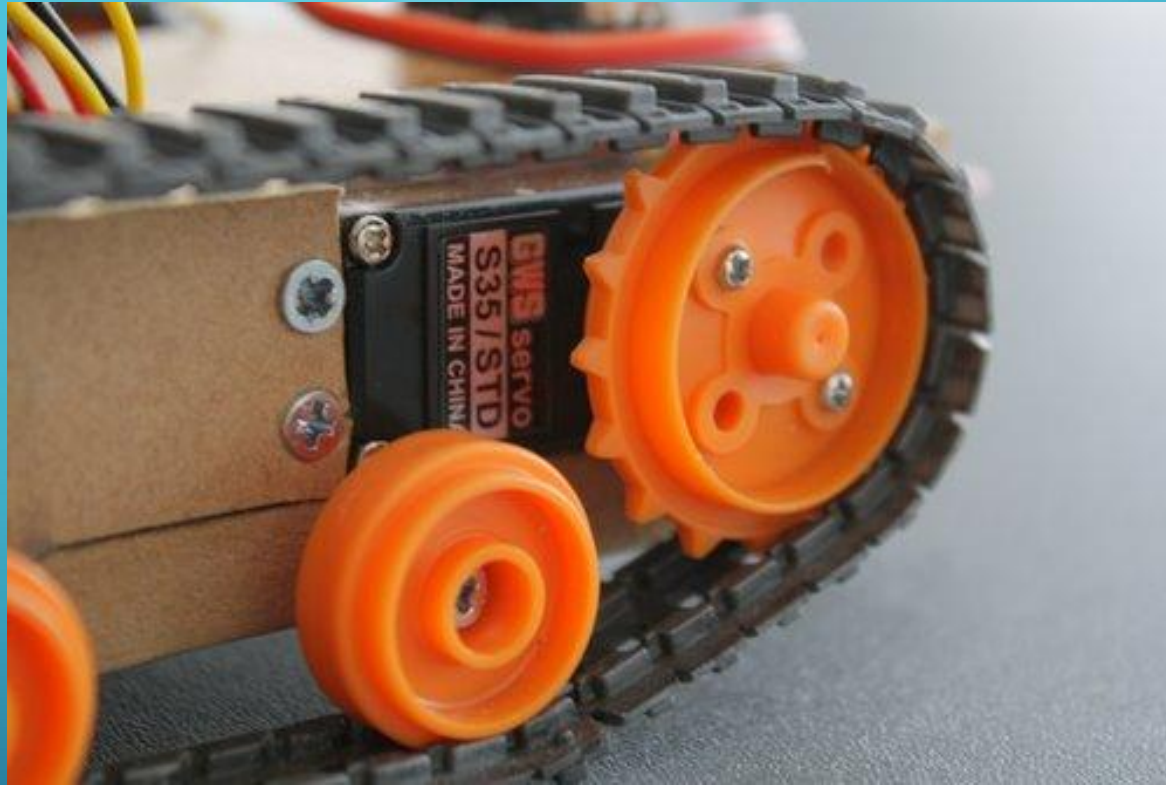
Types of wheels



Types of wheels



Types of wheels



Actuators

- Actuators are devices which moves a component,in response to signals from the controller
- Actuators may be electric(motors), hydraulic or pneumatic



Types of motors

- DC Motors
- The servos
- Stepper motors



DC Motors

- DC Motors are the cheapest motors and are controlled in speed only
- Perfect to control wheels and fans in small projects
- Not so accurate in position



DC Motors

- ▶ 10RPM 12V DC motors with Gearbox
- ▶ 6mm shaft diameter with internal hole
- ▶ 125gm weight
- ▶ Same size motor available in various rpm
- ▶ 5kgcm torque
- ▶ No-load current = 60 mA(Max), Load current = 300 mA(Max)



- 60RPM 12V DC motors with Metal Gearbox
- 18000 RPM base motor
- 6mm shaft diameter
- Gearbox diameter 37 mm.
- Motor Diameter 28.5 mm
- Length 63 mm without shaft
- Shaft length 15mm
- 300gm weight
- 10kgcm torque
- No-load current = 800 mA(Max), Load current = upto 9.5 A(Max)



Ampflow

- ▶ Peak Horsepower 4.5
- ▶ Motor Diameter 3 in
- ▶ Reduction Ratio 8.3:1
- ▶ Peak Torque 1070kg-cm
- ▶ Nominal Voltage 24V
- ▶ No-Load RPM 580
- ▶ Weight 4.8



The servos

- Easy to control
- Controlled in position
- Constrained at a specific angle
- Perfect for robot arms, hands, grippers, etc.
- High torque



Stepper motors

- Harder to control
- More expensive
- More accurate and have more torque
- Needs a motor controller
- Prefect for maze finding robots



How to select motors

- ▶ On the basis of power required
- ▶ On the basis of weight limitation
- ▶ On the basis of task needed to be performed
- ▶ $\text{Power} = \text{Torque} \times \text{RPM}$
- ▶ If power is constant- $\text{Speed} \propto 1 / \text{Torque}$



Relation between torque and RPM in motors

- Torque is inversely proportional to RPM ,i.e, RPM increases with decrease in torque and vice versa at constant current and voltage
- Torque increases with increase in current
- RPM increases with increase in voltage

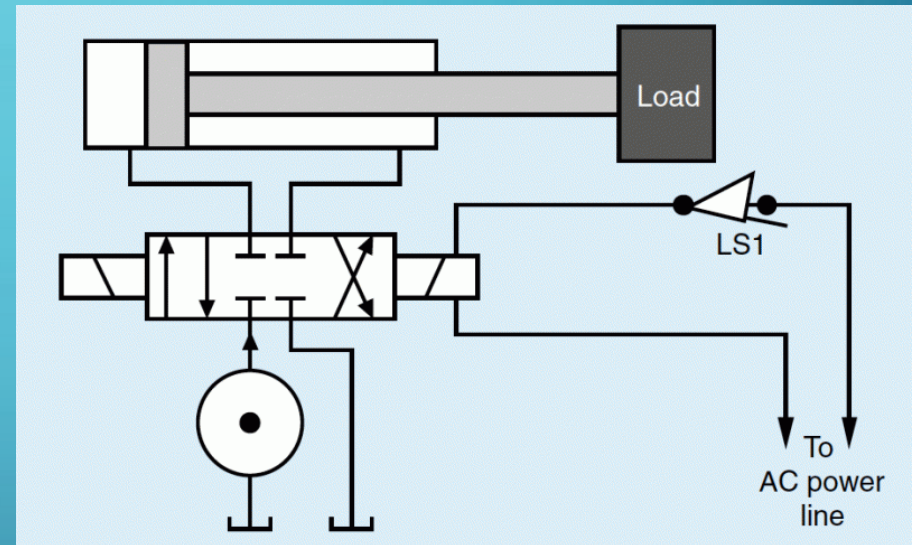


Motor Mounts



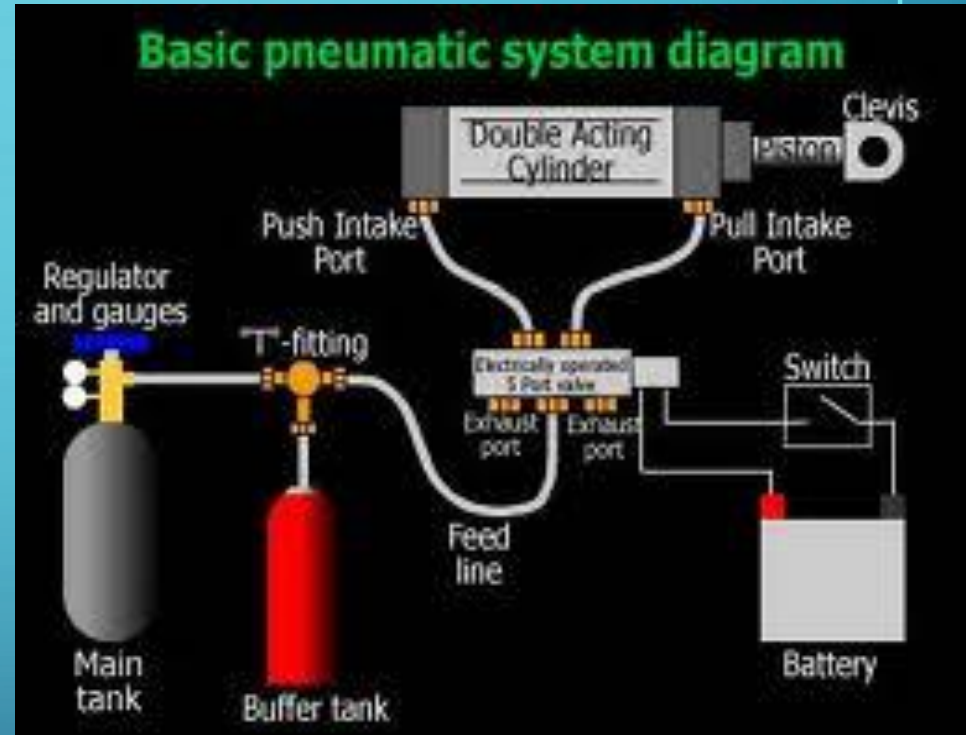
Hydraulic actuators

- Hydraulic actuators employ hydraulic pressure to drive an output member
- Used where very high force is required
- Slow speed



Pneumatic actuator

- Pneumatic actuators employ gas pressure to drive an output member
- Used where very high speed is required
- Generates less force



Power system

- A robot needs a power source to drive its actuators
- Electric robots use batteries or extension cord
- Hydraulic robots needs pumps to pressurize the hydraulic fluid
- Pneumatic robots need air compressors



Types of Batteries

The main battery types are: lead-acid (Sealed Lead Acid), nickel-cadmium (NiCd), nickel metal hydride (NiMH), alkaline, and lithium.

1. Sealed Lead Acid:-SLA batteries have lead-based electrodes, and electrolyte composed of sulphuric acid.
2. Nickel-Cadmium:-NiCd batteries use nickel as cathode, and cadmium as anode. They supply high currents without significant voltage drops.
3. Lithium:-Very used in cellular phones, portable computers and several other gadgets, lithium batteries currently are the ones with the highest charge capacity with lowest weight. It suffers risk of explosion if perforated and exposed to oxygen, shorted out, or improperly charged.



Types of Batteries



Types of Batteries



Types of Batteries



Types of Batteries



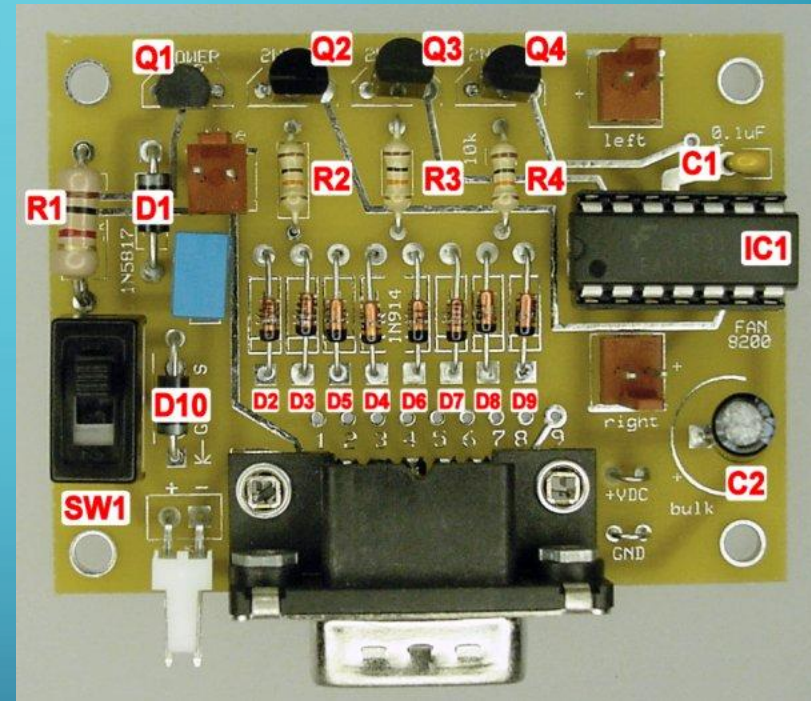
How to select the battery?

- ▶ Voltage Rating
- ▶ Ampere-Hour Rating-A battery with a capacity of 1 amp-hour should be able to continuously supply a current of 1 amp to a load for exactly 1 hour, or 2 amps for 1/2 hour, or 1/3 amp for 3 hours, etc., before becoming completely discharged.
- ▶ Max. Current Rating
- ▶ Chargeable-Non Chargeable

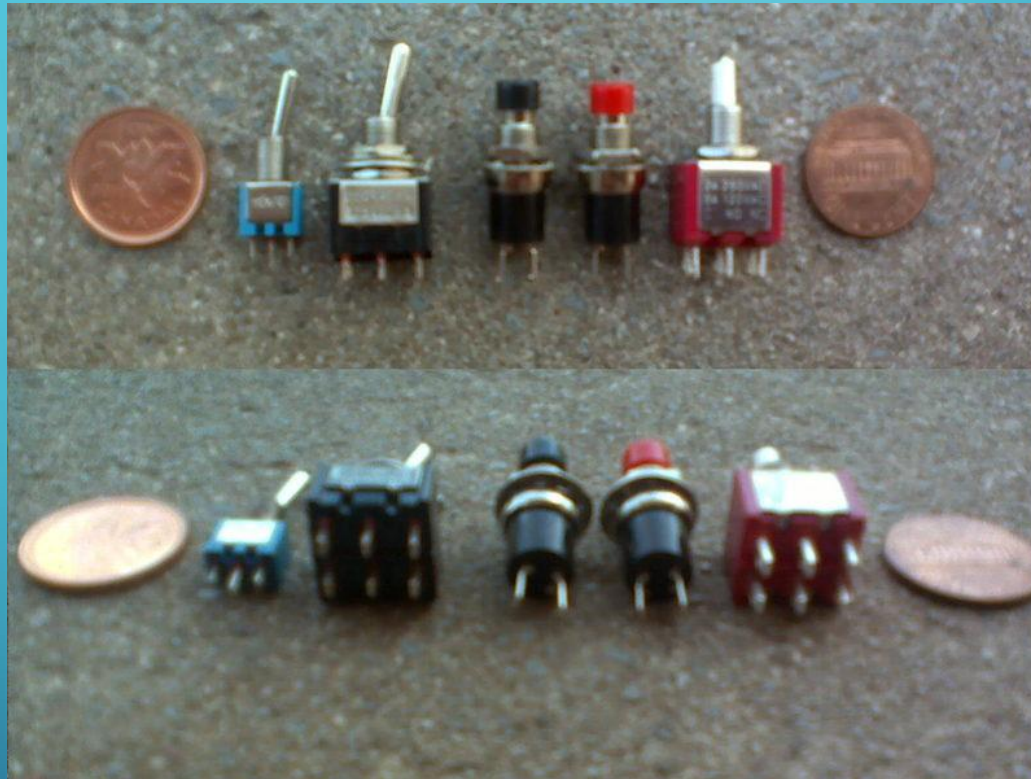


Electrical circuit

- The electrical circuit powers the electric motor or valves that controls hydraulic or pneumatic systems



Different Switches

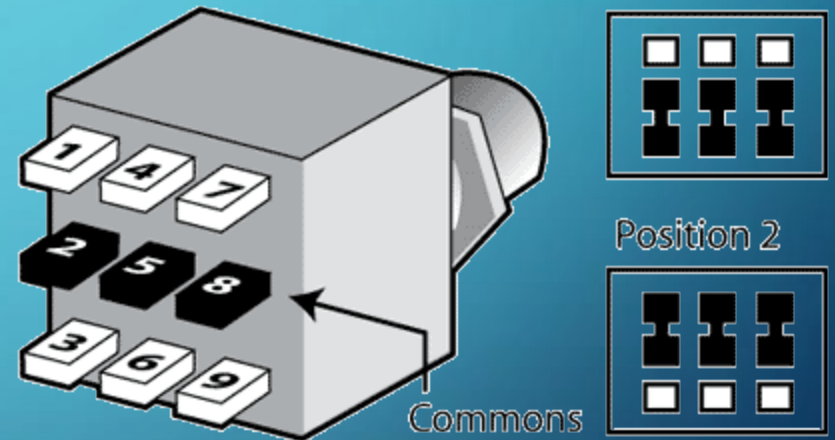


DPDT

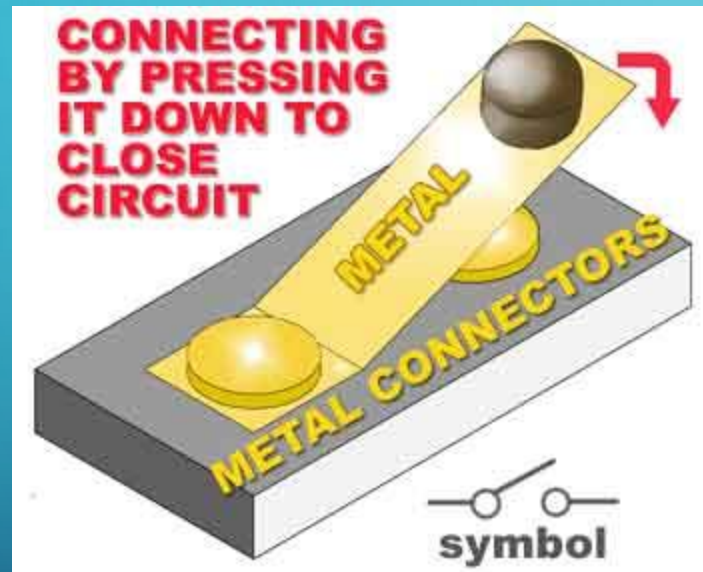


TPDT

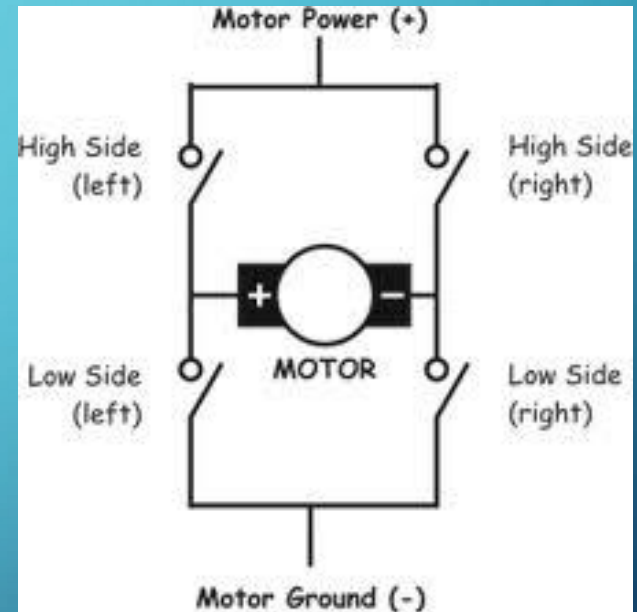
Diagram 5
Lug map and throws



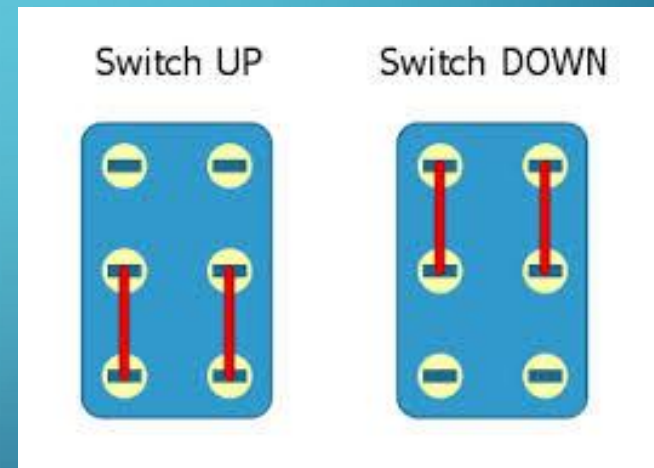
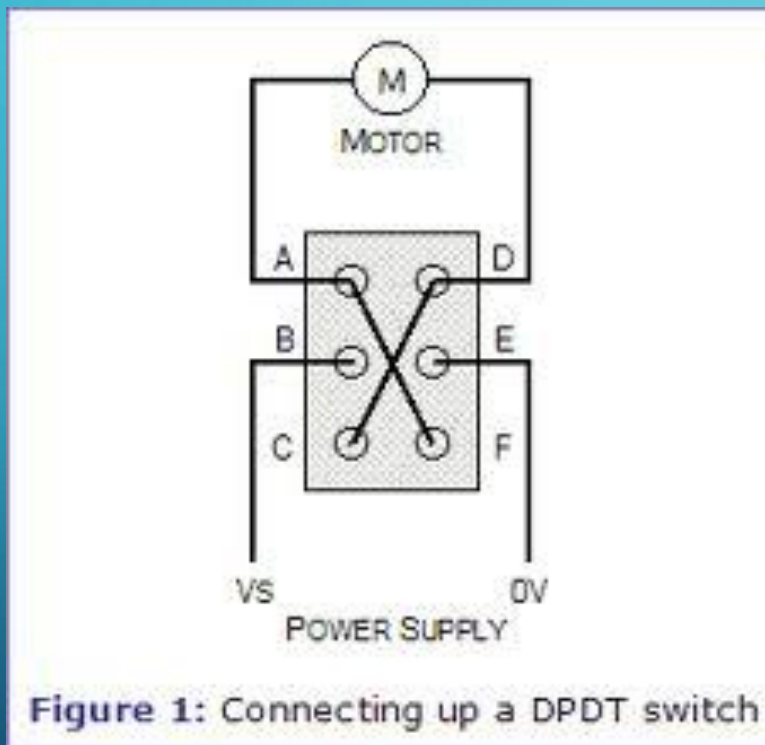
Mechanical Switches



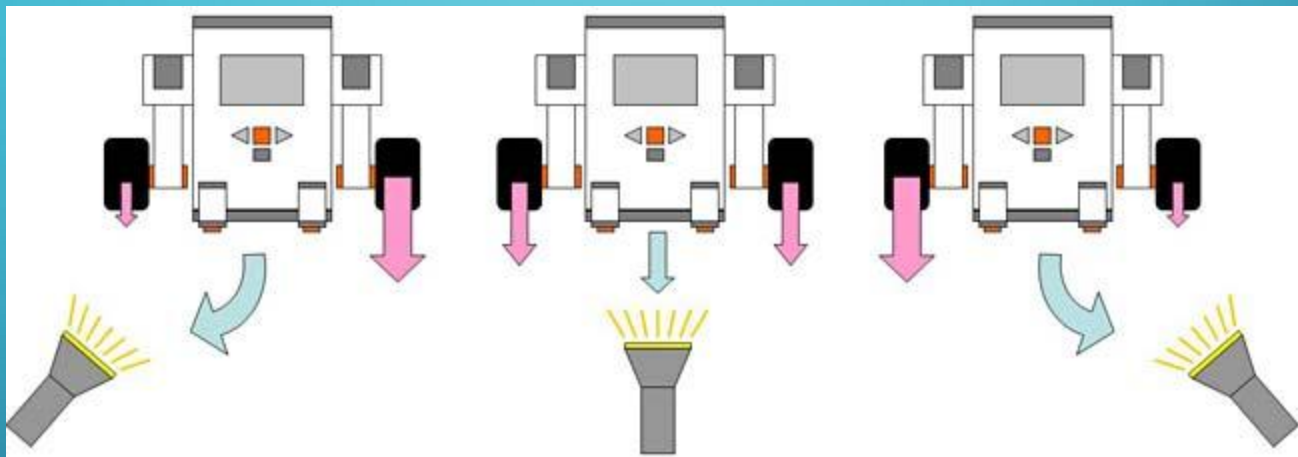
H-Bridge



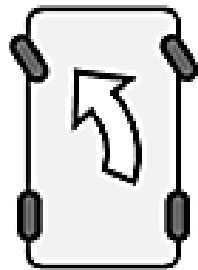
Connection of DPDT to make an H-Bridge



Steering

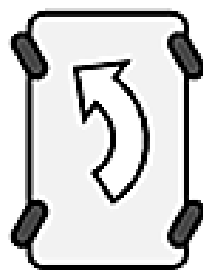


Different Turns



(a)

Two wheel steer



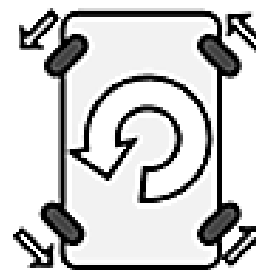
(b)

Four wheel steer



(c)

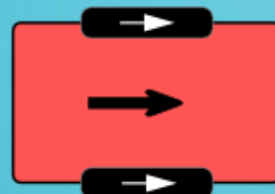
Crab steer



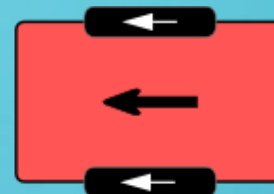
(d)

Zero turn

Driving Mechanism



Forward



Reverse



Left turn



Right turn



Spin left turn



Spin right turn



Applications



Applications



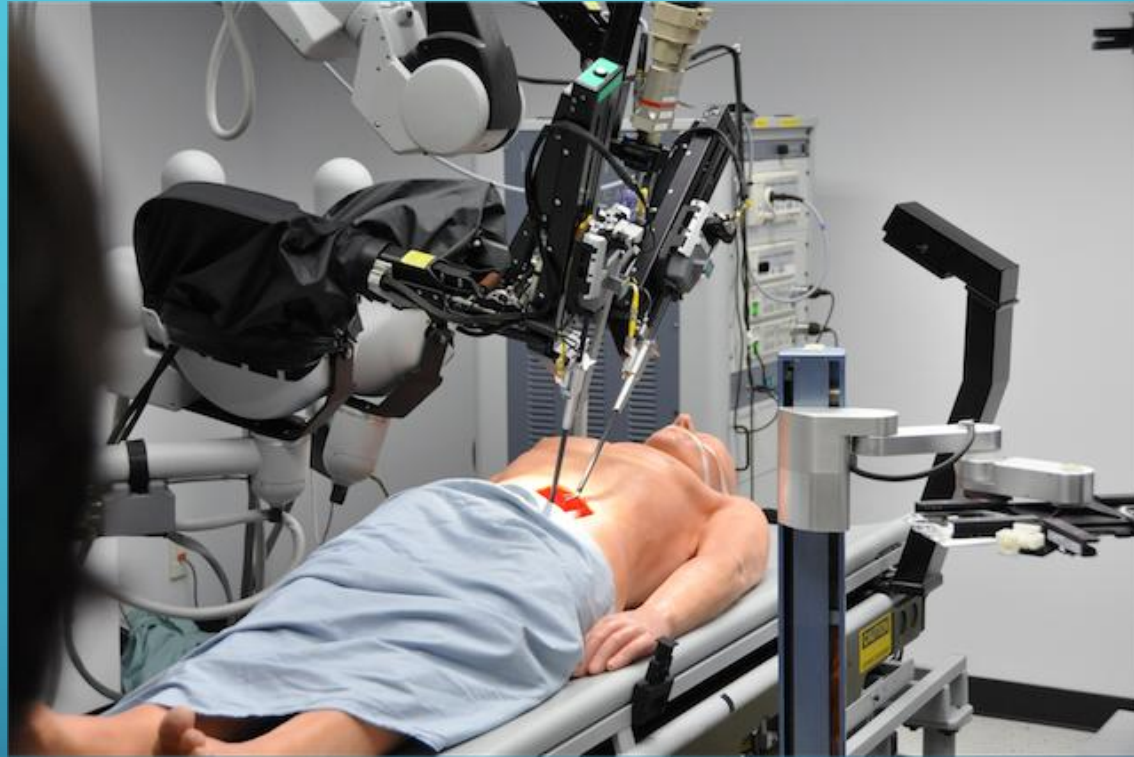
Applications



Applications



Applications

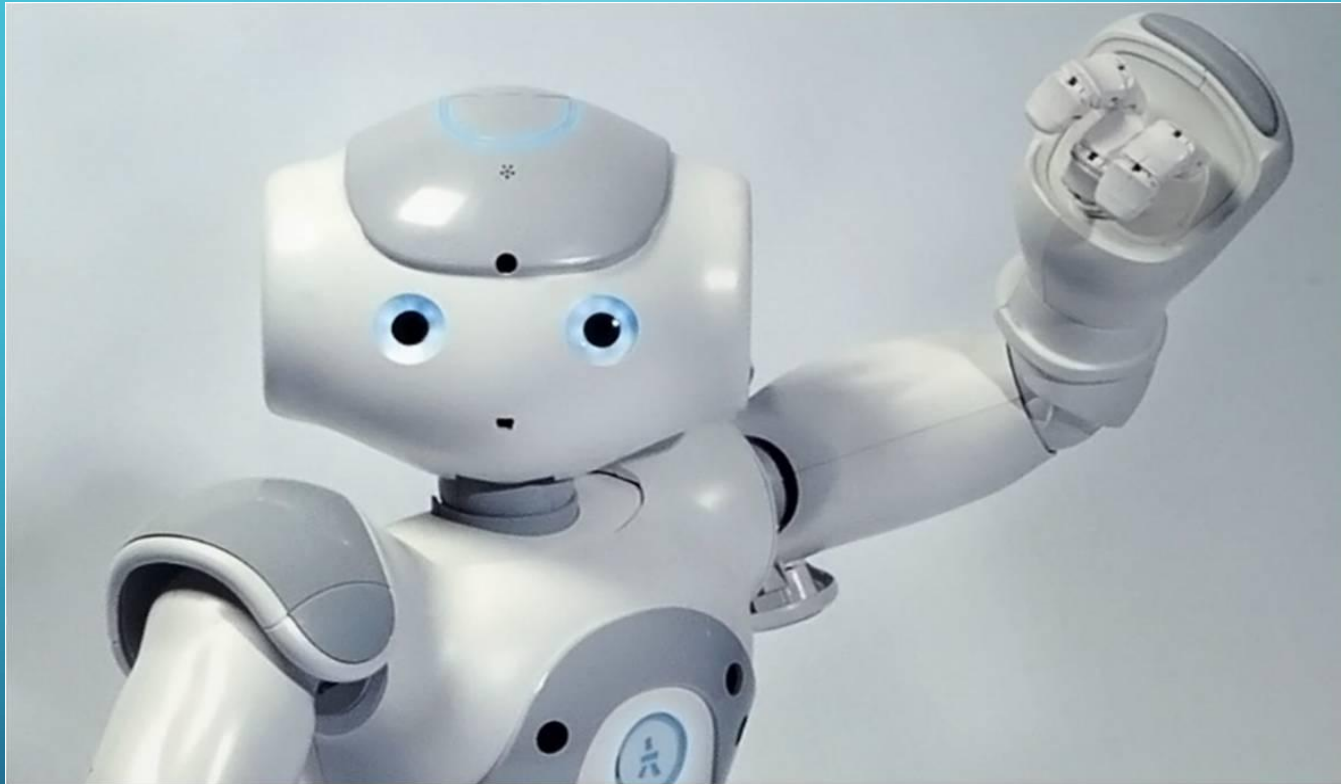


Competitions

- ▶ ABU Robocon
- ▶ International Aerial Robotics Competition
- ▶ National Engineering Robotic Contest
- ▶ Robogames
- ▶ Indian Robot Olympiad
- ▶ Robotryst
- ▶ National Robotics Competition
- ▶ Techfests-www.knowafest.com



Future in Robotics



- ▶ Humanoids
- ▶ Medical
- ▶ Robots in space
- ▶ Can be used at hazardous places



Mistakes made by us

- ▶ Mobility problem
- ▶ Wheel alignment
- ▶ Backlash in wheels
- ▶ Balancing problem
- ▶ CG problem
- ▶ Rigidity
- ▶ Speed variation due to gravity
- ▶ No Backup plans
- ▶ No extra material



Thank You

